



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# The Journal of Philosophy Psychology and Scientific Methods

---

There is no similar journal in the field of scientific philosophy. It is issued fortnightly and permits the quick publication of short contributions, prompt reviews, and timely discussions. The contents of the last five issues are as follows :

---

## Volume XIV. No. 5. March 1, 1917

Religion and Society : A Critique of Emile Durkheim's Theory of the Origin and Nature of Religion. A. A. GOLDENWEISER.

The Revival of the Ontological Argument. JOHN M. MECKLIN.

Reviews and Abstracts of Literature. Journals and New Books. Notes and News.

## Volume XIV. No. 6. March 15, 1917

The Theory of Values. HERBERT W. SCHNEIDER.

Behaviorism and Genetic Psychology. ROBERT M. YERKES.

The Concept of the Neutral in Recent Epistemology. JOHN DEWEY.

Reviews and Abstracts of Literature. Journals and New Books. Notes and News.

## Volume XIV. No. 7. March 29, 1917

Dewey and Urban on Value Judgments. RALPH BARTON PERRY.

A Reinterpretation of Jewish Philosophy. NINA HIRSCHENSOHN ADLERBLUM.

The Interests Served by Law and the Methods of Their Evaluation. MORRIS R. COHEN.

Reviews and Abstracts of Literature. Journals and New Books. Notes and News.

## Volume XIV. No. 8. April 12, 1917

Purposing Self versus Potent Soul : A Discussion of Professor Warren's "Study of Purpose." MARY WHITON CALKINS.

Societies: The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Philosophical Association. ALBERT G. A. BALZ

Reviews and Abstracts of Literature. Journals and New Books. Notes and News.

## Volume XIV. No. 9. April 26, 1917

An Alleged New Discovery in Logic. DANIEL SOMMER ROBINSON.

Concerning Novelties in Logic : A Reply to Mr. Robinson. JOHN DEWEY.

Reviews and Abstracts of Literature. Journals and New Books. Notes and News.

---

## THE JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Sub-Station 84, New York City

---

# **England's World Empire**

**Some Reflections on Its Policy and Growth**

BY

**ALFRED HOYT GRANGER**

**Pages, 300      Cloth, \$1.50**

A condensed history of England from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, with special reference to the principles involved in the present war.

"Napoleon, just before his death, wrote a last letter to his little son, the burden of which was 'read history' and again 'read history,' for it is the only foundation of a true understanding and true philosophy. History will show that this great war springs from the deep-rooted fear that the unconquerable Slav will overrun and dominate western Europe. That this fear is largely psychological and without foundation, is my deep belief, and one of the duties facing the United States is, by her influence, her power, and by clinging to her early ideals, to remove this bugbear of fear from the world and so point out the paths of an abiding peace."—Author.

Mr. Granger represents that small but intensely American group of citizens who have been able to keep their heads while watching the steps of the belligerent nations in their efforts to create factions in the United States. In his vigorous sketch of England's development from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present time, Mr. Granger combines the clear vision of the true historian with the loftiest national sentiment and while he points out England's policy of world empire as a strong and successful yet unscrupulous one, he does not fail to give a fine tribute to the English people as a nation.

---

**The Open Court Publishing Co.**

**122 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO**